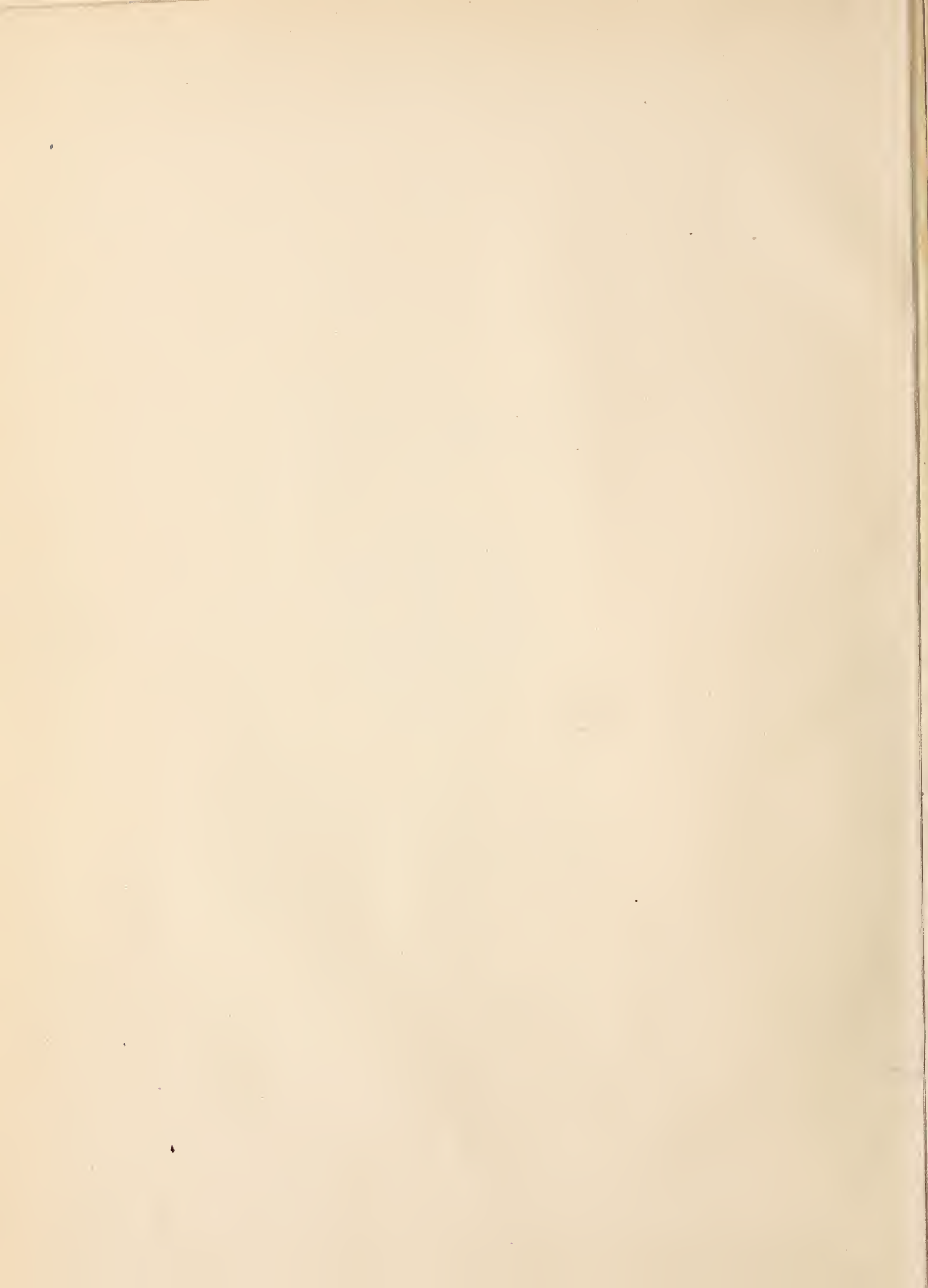
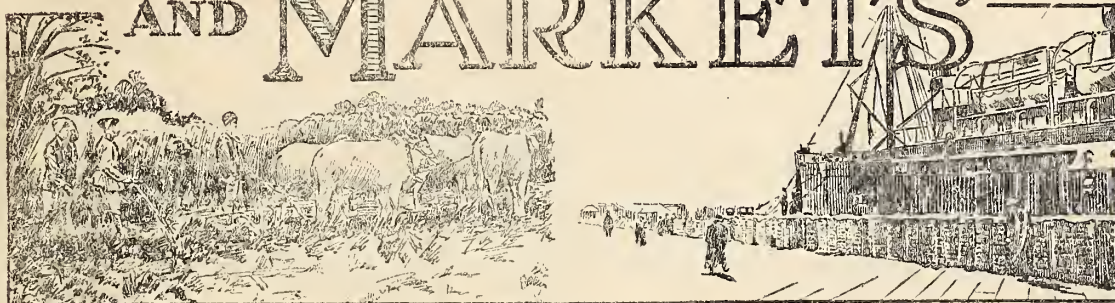


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
LATE CABLES.....	3
Some Canadian wheat areas get good rains.....	4
Condition of Russian spring grains about average.....	4
Sudan cotton crop materially reduced.....	10
World sugar crop increased.....	11
German hog numbers advance.....	12
Smaller Chinese egg pack in prospect.....	12
United States agricultural exports down for May.....	14

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
London	United Kingdom
Berlin	Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria
Belgrade	Danube Basin
Marseille	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai	China and Japan
Buenos Aires	Argentina and contiguous countries
Pretoria	South Africa
Sydney	Australia and New Zealand

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

July 6, 1931

Foreign Crops and Markets

3

L A T E C A B L E S

Winter wheat production in China which normally is about 85 per cent of all wheat, is estimated to be five to ten per cent below last year with smaller commercial crop due to decreases in acreage in important sections. Spring wheat prospects in Manchuria appear considerably above last year due both to increased acreage and good condition. (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, July 1).

India railway freight reduction on wheat to Karachi renewed June 20 and valid to September 14. Applies to district more than 600 miles distant and amounts to an average of about 40 per cent. On June 22 the Karachi port trust reduced wharfage charges by approximately 30 per cent. Karachi municipality being urged to forgo terminal tax. All these stimuli appear ineffective. Total shipments from Karachi since January 1 approximately 25,000 long tons of which 4,000 tons went to England and the balance to Bombay. New crop arriving in Karachi at rate of about 2,000 tons a day. Total stocks Karachi 45,000 tons, exporters commitments for next three months 3,000 tons. India wheat exports expected to be negligible. (Consul McNiece, Karachi, June 29).

Hungary yield current year forecasted: (last yields figures in parenthesis) wheat 66,910,000 bushels (84,339,000 bushels) rye 24,251,000 bushels (28,406,000 bushels). Area sown this season in thousand acres: maize 2,735 (2,664); barley 1,186 (1,129); oats 613 (637); potatoes 709 (681); sugar beets 141 (135). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 30).

Yugoslavia monopoly for export of wheat, rye and wheat flour decreed effective July 5. Probably extension of activity of Privilege Export Society which was actually monopoly. Does not change situation. Object is to maintain high price to farmers. (Agricultural Attaché Michael, Belgrade, June 29).

Shantung, China, planting tobacco area larger than last year using American seed. Good returns were secured from last season's crop less competition seen from imported leaf result protection afforded by duties in effect since December 29, 1930 and higher silver cost of imported tobacco. Growing conditions reported favorable, indicating a crop larger than the 42,500,000 pounds produced last year. (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, July 2, quoting Consul Dorsey, Tsingtao).

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Parts of western Canada get rains

Heavy rains in southern and central Saskatchewan and central Alberta drought areas were reported in a supplementary crop report telegram on June 30 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The regular weekly report released earlier in the day noted further marked deterioration of western crop prospects resulting from high temperatures, drying winds and only meagre rainfall during the last week of June. Southeastern Alberta crops were said to be burning, thus extending the critical drought area to slightly over half of the western wheat land. British Columbia field crops were reported to have ample moisture and most of the Northern sections of the 3 Prairie Provinces have had good rains. Very favorable growing weather has continued in eastern Canada, making for unusually variable crop prospects for Canada as a whole at the end of June.

Russian grain sowings

Total spring sowings up to June 15 were 229,803,000 acres compared with 207,300,000 at the same time last year, according to a cable on June 25 from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. Spring wheat acreage up to June 15, 1931 amounted to 61,775,000 acres, barley 15,320,000 acres and oats 39,783,000 acres. Spring sown acreages last year were: Total spring crops 218,860,000 acres, wheat 58,833,000 acres, barley 17,409,000, oats 44,203,000 acres. See table, page 27. Conditions were quite variable; mostly average or partly below average for the spring crop of the north Caucasus region, for both the spring and winter crops of the Ural region, for the winter crop of the western region of white Russia and spotted for the early spring crop of Ukraine; elsewhere the crops were generally average or above. Preliminary reports indicate generally clear weather for the week ended June 24.

European crop conditions

Wheat showed general improvement over most of continental Europe during May and early June, but rye showed some deterioration in central Europe, according to Mr. Steere. Winter wheat in Czechoslovakia on June 1 was about average, while winter rye was below average. Netherlands reports rather good conditions of winter wheat and rye as of June 15. The weather was cool and rainy in Denmark but the condition of crops was said to be satisfactory. Winter wheat improved in Belgium, although it is still backward. The outlook for wheat in Spain is poor, particularly in the Castile section. Some rain was reported in places where it was badly needed but it was followed by a new heat wave.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Winter wheat improved further in France but there was some doubt about spring wheat with reports of rust and lodging in some places. Prospects are generally favorable in Italy with yield in the south reported good and of satisfactory quality. The recent heat was causing some uneasiness about the late sown wheat. A trade source estimates wheat between 239,000,000 and 257,000,000 bushels this year. The same trade source gives production of wheat in France of 265,000,000 to 294,000,000 bushels but Mr. Stoeck is of the opinion that the production will not exceed 272,000,000 bushels and may be as low as 242,000,000 bushels. The prospect for Germany is approximately 158,000,000 bushels, according to the estimate of the Berlin office. Final official 1930 figures for these 3 countries were: France, 231,119,000; Germany, 139,217,000 and Italy 210,815,000 bushels.

Movement to market

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,
July 1 to June 20, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1929 to June 21, 1930	July 1, 1930 to June 20, 1931	Week ended			
			June 21, 1930	June 6 1931	June 13 1931	June 20 1931
Exports, domestic <u>b/</u>	1,000 bushels 146,933	1,000 bushels 129,524	1,000 bushels 2,305	1,000 bushels 5,161	1,000 bushels 1,426	1,000 bushels 2,611
Imports from Canada <u>c/</u>	12,122	19,253	156	415	413	303
Net exports	134,811	110,271	2,149	4,746	1,013	2,308

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat
August 1 to June 20, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Item	Aug. 1, 1929 to June 21, 1930	Aug. 1, 1930 to June 20, 1931	Week ended		
			June 21, 1930	June 13 1931	June 20 1931
Stocks in store:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Gr. Insp. Div.	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Total Canada.....			98,471 134,017	107,511 121,353	103,804 115,917
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	110,009	163,131	5,775	4,897	4,827
Vancouver.....	49,041	70,792	784	748	741
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. and Pt. Arthur	114,386	162,639	4,095	4,500	2,998
Vancouver.....	45,566	67,635	636	1,272	1,881

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European market conditions

Continental European markets continued quiet generally and were buying only current needs, though the tone of the market at the beginning of the week ended June 27 was firmer in sympathy with the movement of other commodities following the proposal of debt payment suspensions. Holland reports moderate trading, chiefly in Plate and Russian wheat, with stocks of Russian wheat low. Belgium reports relatively good inquiry of wheat in near position. The increase in the milling quota in France had little effect upon foreign business but the domestic market continued firm with millers indicating they are having supply difficulties. Business was small and prices were lower in Italy. The Czechoslovakia market was dull due to the uncertainty of the monopoly plan. Rye prices were slightly higher. Tariff uncertainty caused limited trading in Austria. Offers on the German market were restricted and buying was light, though flour prices improved. Rye prices continued to rise. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on June 24 was \$1.78 compared with \$1.77 a week earlier. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin on June 24 was \$1.28 which is a rise of 5 cents over the preceding week.

Milling quotas in Europe

Four important wheat importing countries in Europe - Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands - now have definite milling quotas for domestic and foreign wheat ground into flour for domestic use. This form of government aid has been adopted and became effective only recently in Italy and the Netherlands. Italy, according to the present schedule, reported effective July 2, 1931, required that 95 per cent of domestic wheat be used in flour consumed within the kingdom. This regulation does not apply to products exported, states information to the Division of Foreign Tariffs of the Department of Commerce. In the Netherlands the Wheat Act which was passed on February 19, 1931, providing for a milling quota of 20 per cent domestic wheat and 80 per cent foreign has been declared effective July 1, 1931. Further definite details of the Act have not yet been announced.

Though France has been using a milling quota of 25 per cent foreign wheat since the last of April, this was increased to 30 per cent on June 16. Previous changes of foreign wheat allowed in the French milling quota were from 20 to 25 per cent on April 29, 15 to 20 per cent on April 18 and 10 to 15 per cent on April 2. The 10 per cent quota had remained unchanged since it was raised from 3 to 10 per cent the last of July 1930. Germany's quota of 50 per cent foreign wheat has been in effect since March 31, 1931 at which time it was changed from 35 per cent foreign and 65 per cent domestic, the rates which were to have applied until the end of May. Milling quotas

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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announced at the end of January reduced the compulsory use of domestic wheat from 80 to 75 per cent for February and March with 65 per cent tentatively set for April and May (changed to 50 per cent on March 31) and 50 per cent for June and July. The 80 per cent domestic requirement had been in effect since the first of October at which time it was raised from 60 per cent. The quota during the summer months last year was changed frequently, the 50 per cent domestic requirement at the close of the previous season being changed to 30 per cent on July 1, raised to 40 per cent at the end of the month and to 60 per cent on August 15.

Other European countries which have been using milling quotas, according to reports from the Department of Commerce, are Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Greece, Estonia and Latvia.

Wheat prices

Prices of wheat futures in the principal world markets rose slightly during the week ended June 26. At Liverpool, July futures rose from a closing level of 59-1/4 cents on the 20th to 61-3/8 cents on the 27th, and October futures from 62-1/8 to 64-7/8 cents. Similar changes occurred in most of the other futures markets. Thus, at Chicago, September futures closed on the 27th at 59-3/8 cents compared with 58-3/8 cents a week before, while at Winnipeg October futures closed at 64-1/2 cents on the 27th compared with 63-1/4 cents on the 20th.

In United States markets cash prices declined sharply during the week ended June 26th. Cash sales of all classes and grades at the six principal markets averaged 63.7 cents compared with 71.2 cents during the preceding week. Each of the principal representative wheats was lower in price, but the greatest declines were in the winter wheats, and especially in the hard winter wheat markets. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City averaged 60.3 cents compared with 73.9 cents during the previous week, and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis 73.5 cents compared with 82.0 cents the week before. At Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring averaged 70.7 cents and No. 2 Amber Durum 62.6 cents per bushel during the week ended June 26 compared with 79.8 and 64.3 cents respectively during the preceding week. The declines in cash prices were associated with increasing wheat receipts at southwestern markets and the consequent transition from the old crop to the new crop basis. See table, page 29.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

F E E D G R A I N S

Corn

The 1931 area sown to corn in 3 countries so far reported shows an increase of nearly 5 per cent over that of last year. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, the two European countries reported, show a combined increase of 0.6 per cent. See table showing corn acreage, page 30.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 194,760,000 bushels, an increase of 50.8 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Shipments of corn from the United States during the week ended July 20 were very small. Argentina, on the other hand, made a record weekly export of 11,055,000 bushels. See corn trade table, page 31.

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended June 19, the Chicago prices being about 20 cents below those of the same time last year. Buenos Aires quotations for June and August delivery declined one cent to 30 and 31 cents, respectively. The spread between the early futures of United States and Argentine corn is about 26 cents compared with 25 cents the preceding week. See table showing corn prices, page 32.

A report of a special committee acting for the chief legislative body of Southern Rhodesia recommends legislation to compel the inclusion of 20 per cent of 99.8 per cent alcohol in gasoline sold in the country, according to Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor at Pretoria. The committee reports that alcohol from Southern Rhodesian corn can be delivered at mixing stations at not more than 49 cents per imperial gallon. Gasoline now costs 61 cents or more per gallon. Corn was worth 68 cents per bushel late in May when the Maize Control Bill went into effect.

Barley

The total 1931 area sown to barley in 18 countries so far reported exclusive of the U.S.S.R. amounts to 37,314,000 acres, only 0.1 per cent above that of a year ago. The European countries reported show an increase of 1 per cent. See barley acreage table, page 30. Sowings of barley in the U.S.S.R. up to June 15 amounted to 15,320,000 acres, which was about 88 per cent of the amount sown last spring.

The condition of the barley crop in the Netherlands on June 15 was about 103 per cent of the average condition for the past ten years against 109 per cent last year. The barley condition in Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia late in June was reported to be poor, owing to dry conditions

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

there. The 1931 barley crop in Tunisia is estimated at 8,267,000 bushels, an increase of 50 per cent over the rather small production of last year, but much below the 1928 and 1929 harvests.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1, 1930 to the latest dates available total 99,658,000 bushels, a decrease of only 0.2 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended June 20 were one of the heaviest shipments of the season while prices increased slightly. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 31 and 32. It is reported in German trade papers that Rumania is likely to be granted a preferential duty of 50 per cent of the prevailing rate.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 19 amounted to 10,442,000 bushels compared with 18,999,000 bushels on the same date last year.

Oats

The 1931 area sown to oats in 10 countries so far reported totals 71,209,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent above the 1930 acreage in those countries. The total for the European countries reported is only 0.2 per cent over the area sown last year. See oats acreage table, page 30. The area sown to oats in Scotland is reported about the same as that of last year. Sowings of oats in the U.S.S.R. up to June 15 amounted to 39,783,000 acres, about 90 per cent of the spring sowings in 1930.

The condition of oats in the Netherlands on June 15 was 106 per cent of the average condition of the past ten years compared with 112 per cent at that time last year. The 1931 oats crop in Tunisia is estimated at 3,238,000 bushels, an increase of 88 per cent over the 1930 production.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 54,749,000 bushels, an increase of 64.6 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were no exports of oats from the United States during the week ended June 20, while prices declined slightly. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 31 and 32.

Stocks of oats in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 19 amounted to 7,557,000 bushels against 6,626,000 bushels on the same date last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

Liverpool prices sharply higher

A net gain of a cent and a quarter to a cent and a half was recorded for most of the world cottons at Liverpool on June 26 as compared with those on June 19. The price level was about the same as that of the latter part of April and the first of May. The price trend since the middle of March has been almost continuously downward. Sales of all sorts for the week totaled around 33,000 bales of which about 15,000 bales were American cottons. The market was reported favorably affected by the proposed postponement of war payments but local business was still disappointing. At Manchester a slightly larger business for India and China and other outlets was reported but the domestic mill situation was said to be unsatisfactory. The Havre market reported good price fixing and considerable sale of yarn and cloth during the week. At Milan there was some revival due to the proposed war debt relief but the market sentiment still appeared pessimistic. The demand situation at Bremen was reported unchanged and continued to be of light volume. Spinners were said to be withholding from the market awaiting developments. See price table, page 33.

Sharp drop in Sudan cotton

The preliminary estimate of the 1930-31 Sakellaridis cotton crop in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan now stands at 82,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris at Cairo. That figure is 28 per cent below a preliminary figure for production in 1929-30. Damage from disease was severe in the Sudan this season. See "Foreign Crops and Markets" for April 20, 1931, p. 518. The greatest decrease below last year come in the important Gezira district where about 70 per cent of the Sudan cotton crop is produced. The Gezira estimate of 55,000 pounds for 1930-31 is 34.5 per cent below the current figure for 1929-30. See table, page 33.

Egyptian cotton crop conditions

The Egyptian cotton crop made unusual progress this season, except in the north or lower end of the Nile Delta, according to official reports up to June 1, forwarded by Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris at Cairo. The lower Delta area is reported as showing delayed development. It is in that area that most of the Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton is grown and where planting for this season was restricted to 40 per cent of the land under all crops. Water supply was ample up to the time of reporting, although not over-abundant. So far there has been no damage as a result of scarce water. The real summer water requirements come in June, July and August, Mr. Norris reports. Earlier reports (See "Foreign Crops and Markets" April 20, 1931, p. 517) indicated signs of smaller water supplies than usual for the current

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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summer. With cautious utilization necessary so early in the season, it is not unreasonable to expect that crops at the extreme ends of the irrigation canals may suffer as the summer requirements increase.

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SUGAR

Increase in world cane sugar crop

The 1930-31 world cane and beet sugar production is now estimated at 31,654,000 short tons as compared with 30,559,000 short tons produced during the 1929-30 season, according to the latest estimates received from official sources, the International Institute of Agriculture and the sugar associations of the various countries. This figure is slightly above the previously published world estimate of 31,505,000 short tons (See "Foreign Crops and Markets" May 18, 1931, pp. 690-692).

The change from the earlier estimate is mostly accounted for by revisions in beet sugar producing countries where the total world production is now placed at 12,524,000 short tons as compared with the earlier estimate of 12,382,000 short tons. The revised figure indicates an increase of 24 per cent over 1929-30. Among important beet sugar producing countries changes from the earlier estimates occur in the United States, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and Belgium, all figures being revised upward.

The world cane sugar crop shows only a slight change from the early estimate, being placed at 19,130,000 short tons as compared with the previously published total of 19,123,000 short tons. The revised figure shows a decrease of 6.5 per cent from 1929-30. Among cane sugar producing countries minor changes occur in the United States, Porto Rico, Mexico, a few of the islands of the West Indies, in South American countries and in Africa. For production by countries, see page 34.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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Mediterranean dried fruit crops

Early indications are for a Mediterranean basin raisin crop in 1931 probably as large as or larger than in 1930, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille. The currant crop in all probability will be somewhat under that of last year. Climatic conditions have not been entirely favorable in Turkey and Greece where frost in late March is reported

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D

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to have done considerable damage. In Spain, conditions can be regarded as satisfactory for a good crop, though there has been some shortage of rain. In the Mediterranean Basin, it appears that, with the exception of currants, there will be no stocks of 1930 crop goods on hand at the opening of the 1931 season.

Smaller Mediterranean almond crop

A preliminary survey of the Mediterranean almond areas of commercial importance indicates that the 1931 yield of "shelled" almonds will probably be about 10 per cent under last year and 20 per cent under two years ago, Mr. Nielsen reports. Stocks of "shelled" almonds are slightly larger than at this date last year and it is expected that the heavier stocks will offset the expected deficiency in the 1931 crop. It seems likely, therefore, that the total quantity of "shelled" almonds available for the coming season will be only a little below that of 1930-31. From such information as is available, the production of the varieties normally sold "in the shell" will be above last year.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

German hog numbers increase

The June 1 hog survey in Germany places total numbers at 22,500,000 head, according to preliminary figures cabled by Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. That figure is 2,696,000 head larger than that of June 1, 1930, but is nearly 1,000,000 head under the record number counted in September 1930. Since June 1930 there have been steady gains in the number of young pigs under 6 months of age, the current total of 16,400,000 head being about 15 per cent larger than that of a year ago. There has been a decline in the number of young brood sows, but the total of all sows is still unusually high. See table, page 32.

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EGGS AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Smaller Chinese egg pack

Egg packing plants at Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin are not operating so heavily as last year, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai dated June 30. It is expected that the entire spring pack will be 20 to 30 per cent less than last season. Plants have been

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

reluctant to buy eggs this spring in view of poor business prospects. Egg prices have declined slightly in consequence, even in terms of silver, though production was thought to be somewhat smaller than last year. Demand from European and American markets has been very poor. Russian competition in European markets is greater this year and seems to be increasing. Freezing plants complain of practically no business from America. Drying plants were fairly active in April and May but did small business in June. Business was rushed in May to get shipments to America out before new export duties became effective.

Argentine butter production up; cheese down

Argentine butter production in 1930 was 20.4 per cent heavier than in 1929, according to official figures forwarded by Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Leudtke at Buenos Aires. Butter production has tended upward in recent years. Cheese production, however, was 1.2 per cent smaller in 1930 than in the preceding year and smaller than that of every year since 1926. Casein production in 1930 was 16.8 per cent below 1929 levels and also under that of 1928. Figures illustrating the production, trade in and consumption of those three products for the period 1926-1930 appear on page . The production figures do not include farm production, which is practically negligible. Conversely, farm consumption does not enter into the calculated consumption figures. Butter exports have expanded fairly constantly in recent years, with domestic consumption relatively steady. Cheese imports show only moderate change, while the rate of consumption has lost ground. In casein, exports have declined, with little net change in consumption.

Slight decline in European butter prices

Quotations on the principal European butter markets were generally slightly lower on June 25 than a week earlier and the lowest for the season to date. Copenhagen declined from the equivalent of 23.6 cents per pound to 22.9, while New York 92 score, advanced from 23.2 to 24 cents, thus giving rise to a margin of 1.1 cents in favor of New York, the first during the month. New Zealand and Australian declined steadily during June to 23.6 cents and 22.5 cents respectively. Shipments of colonial continue unusually heavy for this time of year, amounting on June 18 to 34 million pounds against 13 million and 12 million pounds on closely corresponding dates of the past two years. See price table, page 39.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AGAIN DECLINE

The month of May registered another decline in United States exports of agricultural products. The index as based on 44 of the principal farm products was 66 and, with the exception of last year, a low record for May. When cotton is excluded the index was 89, a new minimum for the month. Cotton, though revealing the usual seasonal decline, showed considerable improvement as compared with May, 1929 and 1930. Heavier exports to the Orient, Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy account for most of the increase, making the total so far this season only a little under that for the corresponding period a year ago.

Exports of wheat, while above those for other recent months were at a low level for May, total exports for the month amounting to 10,114,000 bushels. The Netherlands, France, Italy, Belgium and China are the only countries that have taken more wheat and flour this season, July 1, 1930 - May 31, 1931 than during the same period of 1929-30. Reflecting the increase in European supplies, exports of American lard and cured pork again declined, the index for animal products as a group duplicating the low monthly record reached in September and October of 1930. Exports of cured pork from July 1, 1930 - May 31, 1931 were 43 per cent and those for lard 25 per cent under the corresponding period a year earlier. Advances made by fruits and tobacco continued to be the favorable factors in the exports of agricultural products. The index for leaf tobacco was 149, a peak figure for May, exports of bright flue-cured to China, Hong Kong and Kwantung amounting to 26,311,000 pounds or 55 per cent of the total exports for May.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of agricultural exports,
May, 1931, as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	May 1929	May 1930	March 1931	April 1931	May 1931
All commodities.....	79	56	87	68	66
All commodities except cotton.....	122	90	86	81	89
Grains and products.....	157	102	53	69	96
Animal products.....	109	90	82	67	64
Dairy products and eggs.....	191	294	200	232	225
Cotton, including cake and oil.....	45	30	84	55	46
Fruits	207	113	391	239	229
Cotton, fiber, including linters.....	47	31	88	58	49
Wheat, including flour	179	115	54	80	113
Tobacco.....	100	88	122	137	149
Hams and bacon.....	93	46	38	39	43
Lard.....	163	159	148	113	100

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July, 1909 - June, 1914 = 100. Detailed figures on exports appear on
pages 20 to 22.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Foreign markets for American agricultural products continued depressed during May and June, according to information received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from its field agents, the Department of Commerce and other sources. Temporary price advances resulted from the announcement of proposed war debt suspension, but the more significant reaction to the proposal was the renewed confidence in the future manifest in Europe, particularly Germany. The arrangement of credits for Germany in Paris, London and New York also assisted in clarifying somewhat the rather tense European political atmosphere which is still an important factor in limiting industrial and commercial activity. Unemployment, however, continues at high levels. The European cotton textile trade is not yet sure of raw cotton values and buys cautiously. Wheat moves in restricted volume at irregular prices, while demand for pork products remains poor. In the Orient, cotton continues in good demand in both China and Japan.

Unemployed workers in the United Kingdom numbered 2,630,000 on June 2, 1931 against 1,775,000 a year earlier, according to the Department of Commerce. It appears that seasonal trades are not absorbing as many workers as usual this year. Authorities estimate that the total will not go much if any below 2,500,000 this summer. Other factors affecting demand show little or no change for the better. Coal mining has had additional set-backs, with considerable speculation as to the business results of the statutory 7-hour day effective July 8. Steel feels serious continental competition. In textiles, the scarce inquiries for both wool and cotton finished goods are hindering forward buying of raw materials, as are the uncertainties in raw cotton and wool prices. Pork products prices weakened further during June, with heavy supplies continuing to come from the Continent, with an increasing proportion received from countries other than Denmark. The market for American prunes, however, was active during June. The tobacco industry also is enjoying good business, and withdrawals from bond are up to expectations.

On the Continent, the psychological effects of the debt proposals has been important, according to Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. He reports further that the continental market outlook unquestionably would be brighter if the proposed suspension of payments becomes a fact. He indicates also that the degree of effectiveness will depend considerably on the promptness with which the proposal is carried out. In general, continental economic and demand conditions continued downward during May and June, particularly in Central Europe, where German and Austrian financial developments assumed a critical character. Seasonal business improvements have been below normal, and unemployment figures are large. Cotton textile activity continues unfavorable with raw cotton taking low and yarn sales unsatisfactory. Wheat buying also retains its limited character. Hog prices went lower in June, with numbers increasing, especially in Germany. Lard prices in May were the lowest since the war. Fruit market prospects are unfavorable owing to the prospects of a good continental crop.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Wheat

All wheat markets reacted upward sharply on June 22 in connection with the announced proposal on war debts. In the following week, however, most markets lost some of the gain registered earlier. The Liverpool average of July futures on June 27 was 61-3/8cents against 104 cents per bushel last year. July futures averaged lower at Liverpool during June than in the preceding month. During the latter half of the month, the realization of serious damage to the Canadian crop had a strengthening effect on Liverpool, but exportable stocks in most producing countries are large enough to check upward price movements in July contracts. The Liverpool market has received only fair support from continental buyers in recent weeks.

European wheat buyers limited their purchases during June to actual requirements, according to Agricultural Attache L. V. Steere at Berlin. The volume of buying in overseas wheat has been moderate since early May. The general level of the continental import movement, however, continues higher than that of some months back and is ^{most} expected to remain so until the new European crop becomes available. In ^{most} protected markets, the reduction of stocks of native wheat continues to strengthen prices. Effective June 16, the French milling quota was altered to allow the use of 30 per cent imported wheat instead of 25 per cent. In Italy, however, a decree effective July 1 allows only 5 per cent foreign wheat in flour intended for domestic consumption. By June 1, continental port stocks of wheat had declined to very modest levels, Mr. Steere reports.

Mid-June stocks of foreign wheat in China were unusually heavy, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Stocks of native wheat were about normal. Unfavorable exchange rates may be expected to hinder the further importing of foreign wheat at least until fall, Mr. Dawson states. About 2,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat have been contracted for July-August delivery. Wheat imports during April totaled about 3,912,000 bushels, the largest figure in several years for that month. If Shanghai exchange does not fall lower and wheat prices remain firm, conditions for the sale of American wheat for late September to November delivery appear good, Mr. Dawson reports. There is a fair Chinese wheat crop this year. Commercial supplies appear somewhat limited, but the quality is better than last year. In Manchuria forward purchases of American flour were slow during June, according to Consul Langdon at Dairen. A small business continues in special orders from Oregon and Washington mills, but the reduced foreign demand for soy beans has affected adversely the Manchurian flour market.

The Tokyo market prospects for American wheat were regarded as good in mid-June owing to higher prices asked for Canadian and Australian as against a decline in American quotations, according to Consul Sturgeon.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D.

Some high grade Canadian wheat has been imported for mixing with the less expensive American product. The most active season for the new Japanese crop is from the end of June to the middle of August and may temporarily affect the demand for American wheat unfavorably. The domestic flour market was reported as weak with export demand only fair. Stocks on hand on June 1 were less than normal. The mills were active owing to the destruction by fire of one of the largest units milling for export.

Cotton

Liverpool cotton quotations on June 26 were higher than the general level of recent weeks, all descriptions being included in the advance. The move toward suspended war debt payments is credited with most of the advance. Both production and consumption factors however, continue to exert considerable bearish influence. Demand from British spinners is still very moderate. Sales of finished goods continue at relatively low levels with demand from India showing little or no improvement. The small increase in Chinese inquiry during the past month resulted in only a moderate amount of new business in that quarter. Exports of American cotton to the United Kingdom for the period August 1 - May 30 1930-31 were 15.6 per cent below the exports for the corresponding 1929-30 period. An increasing amount of attention is being given to schemes for a general reorganization of the British Cotton Textile industry.

On the Continent, cotton textile conditions continued unfavorable during June, according to Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. Takings of raw cotton were low and yarn sales were unsatisfactory. Recent reports indicate a more optimistic outlook among trade factors as a result of the suggested debt payment suspension, but current mill activity in practically all countries is unsatisfactory. During May and most of June, week cotton prices retarded substantial buying and new orders for finished goods were in small volume. In Central Europe, however, there was some buying of raw cotton for the summer months and even into the autumn. Cotton prices up to June 22 were regarded in many quarters as lower than supply and demand conditions warranted, but commitments were restricted by the limited resources of many important spinners. There was some seasonally greater spinning activity, especially in Central Europe.

For most of the current season China has taken more American cotton than last year, according to Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. It is anticipated that for the quarter ended June 30, imports of American cotton will materially exceed those of last year. Buying for the summer months also has been good. Chinese demand for Indian cotton also is expected to hold up well as a result of a deficiency in Chinese cotton for spinning low count yarns. Stocks of old crop native cotton are considerably below those of last year. They are about normal in Tientsin but much lower in Hankow and Shanghai. The 1930 crop was better than in 1929 in Chihili but

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

much poorer in the Hankow and Shanghai regions. Business has been good in domestic piece goods as a result of the high cost of imported materials, but future commitments are only moderate owing to unsettled political conditions in the interior.

In Japan, American cotton continued favorably priced with respect to Indian cotton throughout June, according to information from Consul Donovan at Kobe, dated June 29. Quotations on American declined 9 per cent during May and the first 3 weeks of June, against a fall of only 4 per cent in Indian. Imports of American cotton during May reached 161,266 bales against 164,020 bales in April. Visible raw cotton stocks in all Japan on June 1 amounted to 469,448 bales of which American was 268,690 against 182,000 a year ago. Total stocks last year were 372,000 bales. Yarn production continued to increase during May, most of the gain being in counts below 20. Visible yarn stocks showed some increase over April figures. Yarn imports from China also increased during May. Piece goods business, however, has been dull with small profits to weavers.

Pork products

European prices of cured pork products were generally lower during June. Values in most lines of pork products are well below those of either the post-war or pre-war periods. Lard quotations at Liverpool and Hamburg averaged slightly higher in June than in May. The highest Liverpool weekly average, however, did not exceed \$9.78 per 100 pounds and was more than \$1.00 under last year's corresponding price. At Hamburg, June lard prices ran somewhat higher than in Liverpool, one week averaging up to \$10.53, about 70 cents under a year ago. Total United States lard exports during May were again lower as against recent months and about equalled the pre-war average for that month. The movement to the United Kingdom held up well, but exports to the Continent were materially reduced.

In the British cured pork market, American green bellies have been steady at around \$14.12 per 100 pounds for the past 2 months, according to cabled Liverpool quotations. That level, however, was more than \$4.00 under last year's prices. American short cut green hams also were fairly steady during June at around \$16.50, down about \$5.40 from a year ago. Danish Wiltshire sides, however, continued weak and were little more than \$13.00 by the end of June, down about \$6.75 from last year's levels. British markets continue well supplied with continental cured pork. Supplies from sources other than Denmark are increasing. Ham and bacon exports from the United States were slightly higher in May 1931 than a month earlier, but were smaller than last year and were only 43 per cent of the pre-war average. The May advance over the preceding month was made in hams and shoulders, bacon exports having reached unusually low levels.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Fruit

Most of the apples and pears available on British markets during June were from Australia and New Zealand, with some also from the United States and South Africa. Supplies of Australian apples, however, are not as large as last year. The winter orange season is drawing to a close, with the diminution of the Spanish orange shipments and the cessation of arrivals from Palestine. Ample supplies of summer oranges, however, will be available from the United States, South Africa and Brazil. In addition to the supplies of grapefruit from the United States, shipments from Porto Rico, Cuba and Jamaica, South Africa and Portuguese East Africa are available. There appears to be plentiful supplies of all usual deciduous and citrus fruits from many sources in British markets.

The London prune market was steady for all sizes up to June 9, with spot supplies selling readily, according to Fruit Specialist Motz. All sizes were in demand. Stocks of larger sizes were scarce and buyers were forced into forward operations to cover requirements. Reports of May 31 from the London Dried Fruit Trade Association disclosed stocks as follows: French 50-pound boxes, 42; Serbia, none; American 25-pound boxes, 95,582; Cape 25-pound boxes, 1,720; total stocks, short tons, on May 31, 1931, 1,217; 1930, 897; 1929, 1,125. The United Kingdom ranks second only to Germany as an importer of prunes. During the last ten years, British markets have averaged 43,000,000 pounds, a figure nearly double the pre-war average. About 88 per cent of the above average was supplied by the United States.

In the Orient, American oranges are expected to meet a comparatively good demand in Shanghai during the coming summer, Mr. Dawson reports. Imports are expected to be heavier than last season. Prices early in June were lower than last year, even when accounting for increased duties and a lower exchange rate. The demand for lemons also is expected to continue good during the summer. Apple imports into Shanghai for the first 6 months of the season beginning last October were well below those of the preceding season and below the five-year average.

On July 1, 1931, the new Argentine fruit import regulations went into effect, limiting the receipts in that country of American apples. Under the terms of the regulations, apples can be imported into Argentina only from May 1 to December 15 of each year. The type of container also is specified in which the fruit must be wrapped in specially prepared paper. All shipments must be made under refrigeration and accompanied by a sanitary certificate. Shipments must enter either Buenos Aires or Rosario, no other ports to be used until officially designated. Details of the regulations appeared on page 678 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for May 18, 1931.

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UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Article exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No.	7	5	646	458
Hogs.....	No.	18	1	282	31
Sheep	No.	16	5	202	61
Poultry, live	Lb.	392	192	263	108
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	3,328	2,138	1,469	812
Cheese	Lb.	2,180	1,614	597	388
Milk-					
Condensed.....	Lb.	35,089	21,561	5,479	3,605
Evaporated	Lb.	58,384	51,028	5,637	4,465
Powdered.....	Lb.	5,824	9,151	1,315	1,451
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	13,320	14,092	4,204	3,352
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	2,557	2,461	600	536
Beef, pickled or cured.....	Lb.	10,420	12,501	1,233	1,198
Beef, canned	Lb.	2,282	1,281	852	481
Total beef	Lb.	15,259	16,243	2,685	2,215
Pork carcasses, fresh	Lb.	3,542	559	547	80
Loins and other fresh pork..	Lb.	14,123	9,900	2,447	1,650
Pork, fresh, total	Lb.	17,665	10,459	2,994	1,730
Pickled pork.....	Lb.	36,921	19,964	5,146	2,530
Canned pork	Lb.	11,680	9,614	4,089	3,659
Bacon.....	Lb.	121,145	48,031	18,321	7,029
Sides, Cumberland.....	Lb.	4,795	2,087	904	333
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	113,925	89,946	23,334	16,401
Sides, Wiltshire.....	Lb.	4,178	82	675	15
Total pork.....	Lb.	310,309	180,183	55,463	31,697
Mutton and lamb, total	Lb.	960	753	208	133
Poultry and game, fresh....	Lb.	2,677	2,696	799	724
Other canned meats, including					
canned poultry.....	Lb.	2,296	2,160	667	636
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	1,728	1,064	576	277
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	3,230	2,765	973	768
Sausage casings, total.....	Lb.	28,922	27,869	5,221	3,784
Other meats, incl. meat ex-					
tracts and edible offal..	Lb.	36,216	30,276	4,374	3,375
Total meats.....	Lb.	401,597	264,009	70,966	43,609

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31 -- cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	Lb.	730,493	547,863	87,603	58,289
Lard compounds	Lb.	2,937	1,856	358	219
Lard, neutral	Lb.	15,752	10,172	1,998	1,149
Oleo oil	Lb.	57,482	52,030	6,370	4,481
Oleo stock	Lb.	7,118	7,017	766	592
Stearins and fatty acids, total	Lb.	8,636	11,420	867	941
Tallow	Lb.	4,472	4,388	359	304
Other animal oils, greases and fats	Lb.	54,290	69,696	4,470	3,903
Total oils and fats	Lb.	881,180	704,442	102,791	69,878
Coffee, total	Lb.	7,139	8,499	1,875	1,868
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	6,902	6,781	651,710	408,662
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale	135	127	3,786	2,379
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	Box	5,963	12,840	13,028	24,105
Apples, fresh	Bbl.	1,426	2,478	7,234	11,874
Apples, dried	Lb.	23,252	37,481	2,977	3,559
Apricots, dried	Lb.	18,432	23,463	3,131	2,836
Grapefruit	Box	765	1,044	3,090	3,553
Oranges	Box	3,495	3,496	13,572	11,658
Pears, fresh	Lb.	61,938	133,366	4,202	6,532
Prunes, dried	Lb.	134,366	287,452	11,855	13,874
Raisins	Lb.	118,109	119,663	6,959	6,162
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	Bu.	84,110	68,141	106,548	60,306
Wheat flour	Bbl.	12,055	10,934	72,072	49,125
Wheat, including flour ...	Bu.	140,771	119,529	178,620	109,431
Corn, including cornmeal ...	Bu.	9,504	3,194	9,427	3,102
Rye, including flour	Bu.	2,597	211	2,736	129
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	21,147	9,657	16,697	6,433
Malt	Bu.	2,590	1,173	2,480	1,091
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	7,751	2,731	5,605	2,802
Buckwheat, including flour ...	Bu.	20	70	24	53
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	Lb.	268,699	257,079	10,383	8,440

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31 -- cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.ton	152	39	6,861	1,232
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	266	119	13,401	4,407
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	24,845	9,451	1,908	632
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	5,312	15,308	629	1,389
Sugar	S.ton	73	65	4,216	3,021
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	410,994	402,951	114,212	111,215
Burley	Lb.	8,601	7,740	1,882	1,449
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn.....	Lb.	90,383	79,512	15,249	13,707
Dark Virginia	Lb.	18,067	12,584	4,028	3,349
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	7,172	9,940	1,653	2,255
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	9,048	5,190	2,172	1,385
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	3,154	2,127	662	324
Cigar leaf	Lb.	3,194	3,687	683	653
Black fat, water baler and dark African	Lb.	6,406	5,572	1,390	1,136
Perique tobacco	Lb.	138	131	62	58
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	557,157	529,433	141,993	135,531
Stems, trimmings, scrap	Lb.	12,673	22,849	450	1,311
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Bu.	284	257	1,081	705
Peas, dried	Bu.	101	51	455	215
Total beans and peas, dried	Bu.	385	308	1,536	920
Onions	Bu.	578	535	663	516
Potatoes, white	Bu.	2,050	1,300	2,839	1,390
Vegetables, canned, total	Lb.	84,419	54,629	8,313	5,335
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	4,264	4,403	2,687	2,159
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose	Lb.	87,212	61,495	3,194	2,021
Hops	Lb.	6,764	5,587	1,046	881
Starch, corn	Lb.	184,949	95,559	6,760	3,438
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Naval stores, gums, etc.	a/	a/	a/	26,057	16,504
Wood-					
Unmfd., total	a/	a/	a/	11,736	6,727
Semi-mfd., total.....	a/	a/	a/	90,932	53,607
Total wood	a/	a/	a/	102,668	60,334
GRAND TOTAL				1,468,463	997,782

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Article imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quality		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No.	398	76	16,455	2,266
Hogs	Lb.	552	49	49	4
Horses	No.	3	3	1,457	1,347
Sheep, lambs and goats	No.	9	3	81	28
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	2,562	1,170	904	358
Casein	Lb.	24,990	4,339	2,888	227
Cheese-					
Swiss cheese	Lb.	a/	13,479	a/	3,921
Other cheese	Lb.	a/	39,372	a/	9,247
Total cheese	Lb.	72,164	52,851	20,770	13,168
Cream	Gal.	2,241	844	3,866	1,360
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.	Gal.	3,005	1,059	561	189
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	314	277	93	56
Whole eggs, dried	Lb.	1,755	539	897	273
Whole eggs, frozen	Lb.	9,656	113	1,595	21
Yolks, dried	Lb.	7,372	5,155	3,223	1,416
Yolks, frozen	Lb.	3,285	852	752	143
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	4,098	1,955	1,806	608
Egg albumen, frozen	Lb.	939	2	82	b/
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	511,138	239,576	120,623	55,139
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	28,979	3,306	3,592	401
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	8,262	554	1,092	75
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	1,843	126	252	19
Pork, fresh	Lb.	2,228	437	436	112
Hams, shoulders and bacon ..	Lb.	1,751	1,746	715	621
Pickled, salted & other pork	Lb.	1,731	1,372	769	515
Silk, raw	Lb.	73,796	75,942	341,188	213,105
Wool, unmanufactured, total ...	Lb.	211,580	132,745	57,461	33,223
Honey	Lb.	117	184	26	23
Sausage casings, total	Lb.	19,575	11,920	12,857	8,620
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	388,067	382,100	36,254	25,436
Coffee	Lb.	1,428,763	1,591,647	237,532	177,338
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	404	92	41,423	4,646

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31 --- cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-May			
		Quantity		Value	
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
of direct import.....	Ton	74	259	1,870	4,663
Withdrawn bonded mill	Ton	80	116	2,318	2,059
Hay.....	Ton	45	117	407	981
Oilcake and oilcake meal					
Bean (soy).....	Lb.	145,897	43,473	2,947	611
Coconut.....	Lb.	25,049	4,113	349	21
Cottonseed.....	Lb.	44,454	845	608	10
Linseed.....	Lb.	67,549	20,352	1,575	304
All other.....	Lb.	20,212	13,337	331	141
Total.....	Lb.	303,161	82,120	5,810	1,087
FRUITS:					
Bananas.....	Bunch	59,115	51,307	32,772	28,277
Currants.....	Lb.	9,920	8,484	700	478
Dates, total c/.....	Lb.	54,244	41,574	2,505	1,807
Figs, total c/.....	Lb.	21,917	14,823	1,786	1,110
Lemons.....	Lb.	75,176	22,593	2,136	727
Pineapples, fresh.....	Lb.	d/	d/	2,193	1,219
Raisins.....	Lb.	1,431	1,960	180	195
Olives, total.....	Gal.	7,459	6,999	4,109	3,411
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn.....	Bu.	434	1,684	394	1,005
Oats.....	Bu.	118	615	44	107
Rice -					
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	6,852	6,008	335	135
Cleaned (except Patna)	Lb.	20,392	25,779	773	791
Patna.....	Lb.	2,071	1,816	113	84
Meal, flour and broken	Lb.	1,029	544	49	31
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	11,301	17,712	13,687	13,485
Nuts, total.....	d/	d/	d/	23,362	16,345
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils.....	Lb.	119,403	89,917	14,264	7,044
Cocoa butter.....	Lb.	267	15	35	5
Coconut, product of the					
Philippine Islands...	Lb.	345,009	284,941	22,937	16,186
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	5,395	256	525	13
Olive, edible, total....	Lb.	89,797	66,685	12,799	8,026
Olive, inedible, total..	Lb.	54,393	45,486	3,553	2,763
Palm kernel.....	Lb.	41,380	17,108	2,850	937

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31 -- cont'd

Article imported	Unit:	July-May		Value	
		Quantity			
		1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLE -- cont'd					
Palm oil.....	Lb.	203,034	299,698	13,287	15,173
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	1,843	16,079	191	937
Soybean.....	Lb.	13,332	5,850	803	288
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans.....	Lb.	117,720	80,229	4,078	2,164
Copra.....	Lb.	461,244	530,999	18,572	16,623
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	19,281	6,663	41,713	8,072
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	Lb. <u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	7,434	5,172
Spices, total.....	Lb. <u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	17,326	10,184
Sugar, total.....	S. ton	3,416	2,976	147,394	101,447
Tea.....	Lb.	79,812	80,196	22,357	20,086
Tobacco leaf, unmf'd., total	Lb.	56,051	67,335	43,606	35,349
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc.	Lb. <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	2,571	<u>a/</u>	73
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	146,281	77,257	7,480	2,678
Peas, total.....	Lb.	85,702	64,979	3,848	3,170
Garlic.....	Lb.	4,445	3,493	275	183
Onions.....	Lb.	61,580	11,969	893	188
Potatoes, white.....	Bu.	5,904	5,698	6,910	4,207
Tomatoes, fresh.....	Lb.	139,698	113,477	4,313	3,603
Turnips.....	Lb.	133,722	96,474	1,104	603
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	155,520	74,056	7,902	3,472
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc....	Lb.	103,202	83,938	9,071	6,005
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmf'd.....	Ton	7	3	3,311	937
Hemp, unmanufactured.....	Ton	5	2	843	240
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd	Ton	75	45	8,833	3,636
Kapok.....	Ton	5	8	2,071	1,988
Manila.....	Ton	63	41	10,587	4,784
Sisal and henequen, total	Ton	106	75	17,151	8,272
Rubber, crude, total.....	Lb.	1,046,950	927,055	180,350	87,201
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Dyeing and tanning material	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	7,282	5,142
Gums, resins, balsams, etc.	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	26,990	13,596
Wood--					
Unmanufactured.....	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	14,598	9,467
Semi-manufactured.....	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	44,941	25,115
Total wood.....	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	59,539	34,582
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,737,724	1,042,763

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Not separately classified. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes fresh, dried, prepared or preserved. d/ Reported in value only.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries,
August-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Country to which exported	August-May		May	
	1929-30	1930-31	1930	1931
	Bales of 500 pounds	Bales of 500 pounds	Bales of 500 pounds	Bales of 500 pounds
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany.....	1,671,321	1,621,998	42,404	79,710
United Kingdom.....	1,269,289	1,069,821	41,939	58,268
France.....	841,798	963,154	22,938	18,901
Italy.....	658,516	461,424	23,594	30,305
Spain.....	268,913	253,419	15,594	17,260
Belgium.....	169,987	133,558	8,313	7,246
Netherlands.....	131,305	131,375	6,553	7,056
Soviet Russia in Europe..	81,643	30,393	0	0
Sweden.....	50,215	41,037	2,737	1,440
Other Europe.....	90,548	100,698	5,723	5,491
Total Europe.....	5,233,535	4,806,877	169,795	225,677
Canada.....	173,860	174,827	12,625	11,088
Japan.....	1,000,876	1,154,344	26,737	68,681
China.....	226,747	346,550	8,222	37,689
British India.....	7,649	100,870	58	7,718
Other countries.....	13,752	12,406	1,120	893
Total exports	6,656,419	6,595,874	218,557	351,746
Total imports <u>a/</u>	381,167	87,960	55,783	15,888
Total reexports <u>a/</u>	9,692	4,934	619	545
Net exports.....	6,284,944	6,512,848	163,393	336,403
LINTERS:				
Germany.....	60,302	48,648	6,939	749
France.....	23,437	25,335	1,411	3,214
United Kingdom.....	6,239	10,009	192	821
Other Europe	19,686	16,983	2,399	136
Total Europe	109,664	100,975	10,941	4,920
Canada.....	13,119	14,069	1,225	874
Other countries.....	1,268	3,509	106	2
Total exports.....	124,051	118,553	12,272	5,796

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

RUSSIA: Spring sowings, 1930 and 1931 a/

Date	Total sowings		Wheat alone		Barley and oats	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
April 25.....	68,447	16,793	26,687	9,277		
May 1.....	81,543	33,734	29,405	16,121		
5.....	92,910	60,786	30,393	25,698	29,899	17,791
10.....		88,462		31,876		24,216
15.....	124,291		35,582		33,358	
20.....	139,859	139,864	37,065	43,700		35,815
25.....	157,850	163,978	45,219	49,148	44,478	40,598
June 1.....	172,476	186,313	47,690	54,609	48,926	45,219
5.....	180,900	208,473	50,400	59,544	50,700	*50,504
10.....	195,000	221,402	54,000	60,292	57,000	
15.....	207,300	229,803	57,600	61,775	60,500	55,103
20.....	212,506		59,304		61,775	
25.....	221,400					
Plan for year b/ Revised.....		247,100	58,891	69,188		61,775

a/ Weekly cables from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin.

b/ Russian official publications give plan of total sowings all crops, winter and spring; 1930, 322,218,000 acres; 1931, 346,928,000 acres and 1932 (5 year plan) 349,152,000 acres. *International Institute of Agriculture cable on June 19.

WHEAT: Acreage in specified countries, average
1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Countries reporting a/	Average	Harvest year				Per cent
	1909- 1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States, (winter)....	28,382	36,213	40,059	38,608	40,432	104.7
(spring)....	18,715	22,059	21,405	20,545	b/ 17,527	85.3
Canada, (winter).....	c/ 1,019	819	834	815	819	100.5
(spring).....	8,926	23,300	24,421	24,083	b/ 22,152	92.0
Total (2).....	57,042	82,391	86,719	84,051	80,930	96.3
Netherlands.....	138	148	112	144	190	131.9
Belgium and Luxemburg d/..	423	440	367	437	414	94.7
France.....	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,494	96.2
Spain.....	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,531	10,872	103.2
Italy.....	11,793	12,263	11,794	11,896	12,029	101.1
Germany d/.....	4,029	3,836	3,632	3,997	4,160	104.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,718	1,918	2,023	1,983	1,978	99.7
Hungary d/.....	3,712	4,131	3,735	3,993	3,954	99.0

Continued-

WHEAT: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1928-1931, cont'd

Countries reporting <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	Harvest year				Per cent
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Yugoslavia <u>d/</u>	3,982	4,478	5,075	5,233	5,239	100.1
Bulgaria <u>d/</u>	2,409	2,782	2,634	2,908	2,908	100.0
Rumania.....	9,515	7,923	6,764	7,551	6,653	88.1
Poland <u>d/</u>	3,343	2,996	3,335	3,714	3,844	103.5
Lithuania <u>d/</u>	211	271	345	362	410	113.2
Finland <u>d/</u>	8	26	26	30	32	106.7
Total Europe (15).....	67,328	64,493	63,137	65,769	65,177	99.1
Algeria.....	3,521	3,656	3,795	3,980	3,548	89.1
Tunis.....	1,310	1,730	1,730	1,730	1,730	100.0
Total Africa (2).....	4,831	5,386	5,525	5,710	5,278	92.4
Syria and Lebanon.....	900	1,024	899	1,175	1,168	99.4
India <u>e/</u>	29,224	32,128	31,855	31,333	31,952	102.0
Total Asia (2).....	30,124	33,152	32,754	32,508	33,120	101.9
Total above countries (21):	159,325	185,422	188,135	188,038	184,505	98.1

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting b/ Intended acreage. c/ 4-year average. d/ Winter acreage. e/ May estimate.

RYE: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1928-1931

Countries reporting <u>a/</u>	Average 1909- 1913	Harvest year				Per cent
		1928	1929	1930	1931	1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,722	3,793	101.9
Canada, (winter).....	<u>b/</u> 117	599	687	1,091	865	79.3
(spring).....		241	305	357 <u>c/</u>	292	81.8
Total (2).....	2,353	4,320	4,323	5,170	4,950	95.7
Netherlands.....	557	485	488	494	445	90.1
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	674	582	585	586	575	98.1
France	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,905	1,745	91.6
Spain.....	1,980	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany.....	<u>b/</u> 12,713	11,229	11,484	11,462	9,985	87.1
Czechoslovakia.....	2,603	2,480	2,690	2,611	2,493	95.5
Yugoslavia.....	<u>b/</u> 732	<u>b/</u> 496	<u>b/</u> 602	525	505	96.2
Bulgaria.....	542	458	492	614	583	95.0
Rumania.....	<u>c/</u> 1,286	637	721	914	865	94.6
Poland.....	<u>b/</u> 12,570	<u>b/</u> 13,197	<u>b/</u> 14,328	14,500	14,123	97.4
Lithuania.....	1,742	1,161	1,113	974	1,136	116.6
Finland.....	589	550	563	556	556	100.0
Total.....	39,100	34,559	36,521	36,587	34,555	94.4
Algeria.....	2	4	3	5	2	40.0
Total above countries.....	41,456	38,883	40,847	41,762	39,507	94.6

a/ Figures in parenthesis represent number of countries reporting. b/ Total crop. c/ Intended acreage. d/ Winter acreage.

WHEAT: Closing prices of Sept. a/ futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires	
	1930		1931		1930		1931		1930		1931	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 11	115	62	110	55	115	62	118	64	123	67	c/110	c/ 48
18	110	65	102	59	108	68	115	68	118	71	c/106	e/ 51
25	108	60	100	54	107	62	112	62	116	69	c/105	c/ 49
May 2	105	63	97	57	104	66	110	66	115	70	c/103	c/ 49
9	106	63	98	57	104	65	110	65	115	69	c/103	c/ 48
16	110	61	102	54	108	64	114	63	118	67	c/105	c/ 48
23	108	59	101	52	107	61	112	61	116	65	d/104	e/ 48
29	111	60	104	54	110	62	117	62	119	64	d/105	e/ 47
June 6	109	60	102	54	108	62	116	64	118	68	d/105	e/ 48
13	102	58	95	52	101	61	108	63	114	64	d/103	e/ 47
20	95	58	87	53	95	62	100	63	108	62	e/100	e/ 47
27	94	59	87	52	95	61	101	65	107	65	e/ 94	
July 3	94		86		94		100		105		e/ 94	
11	90		82		90		98		103		91	
18	93		86		93		102		109		97	
25	91		89		95		98		106		96	

a/ October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ June futures.d/ July futures. e/ August futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle <u>a/</u>	
	1930		1931		1930		1931		1930		1931	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 3	103	74	102	72	114	79	101	73	120	79	117	67
10	108	74	107	73	118	79	103	72	120	80	112	68
17	102	75	101	74	113	80	98	75	117	80	110	68
24	99	74	98	73	109	80	94	74	114	80	107	69
May 1	99	75	97	73	110	80	96	73	113	79	106	69
8	97	76	96	73	108	82	94	76	111	80	104	69
15	101	76	98	73	110	84	98	73	115	80	105	70
22	102	75	100	73	111	81	99	77	115	82	104	70
29	102	75	102	73	110	81	99	77	115	79	105	70
June 5	103	71	101	73	111	75	98	69	113	76	104	62
12	100	68	98	73	110	75	95	62	108	74	103	58
19	92	71	90	74	102	80	88	65	101	82	96	57
26	87		84	60	98	71	85	63	93	74	92	
July 3	85		82		99		86		93		93	
10	83		81		97		88		85		92	
18	82		79		97		87		83		91	
25	83		81		97		88		87		92	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
BARLEY						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,437	b/13,932	112.0
Total N. Amer. (2) ..	9,194	17,479	18,994	17,996	18,666	103.7
Europe (11)	9,771	10,204	10,374	10,147	10,249	101.0
Africa (4)	7,953	7,922	8,284	8,305	7,581	91.3
Syria and Lebanon ...	c/ 450	892	750	840	818	97.4
Total N.Hemis. (18)	27,368	26,497	38,402	37,288	37,314	100.1
Est. N.Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,300	69,900	74,000	74,500		
OATS						
United States	37,357	41,734	40,043	41,598	b/44,318	106.5
Total N. Amer. (2) ..	46,954	54,871	52,522	54,857	57,654	105.1
Europe (5)	14,289	13,211	12,972	12,847	12,875	100.2
Algeria, revised	449	601	639	638	554	86.8
Tunis	133	104	133	99	99	100.0
Total Africa (2) ...	582	705	772	737	653	88.6
Syria and Lebanon ...	c/ 12	27	28	28	27	96.4
Total N. Hemis. (19)	61,837	68,814	66,294	68,469	71,209	104.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,800	101,000	100,000	101,200		
CORN						
United States	104,229	100,673	97,856	100,829	b/105,813	104.9
Czechoslovakia	376	355	333	364	368	101.1
Bulgaria	1,492	1,601	1,977	1,696	1,705	100.5
Total Europe (2) ...	1,868	1,956	2,310	2,060	2,073	100.6
Total above coun. (3)	106,097	102,629	100,166	102,889	107,886	104.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	150,500	151,700	152,000	153,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the numbers of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

c/ Estimated.

Feed Grains: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	June 6	June 13	June 20	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	56,996	21,544	90	45	420	June 20	21,278	10,212
Canada	38,668	6,396				May 31	6,337	10,404
Argentina	8,591	5,990	c/ 308	c/ 433		June 13	c/6,142	c/10,617
Danube coun. c/	19,408	66,092	733	1,450		June 13	66,092	68,425
Total	123,663	100,022					99,849	99,658
OATS, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>								
<u>July 1</u>								
United States	16,251	7,966	4	5	0	June 20	7,760	2,740
Canada	19,927	4,694				May 31	4,422	8,007
Argentina	25,690	20,181	c/ 956	c/1,882		June 13	c/19,724	c/41,506
Danube coun. c/	49	1,453	78	29		June 13	1,346	2,496
Total	61,917	34,294					33,252	54,749
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	June 6	June 13	June 20	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS:								
<u>Year beginning</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
<u>November 1</u>								
United States	41,594	8,526	9	1	12	June 20	6,675	1,840
Danube coun. c/	531	49,817	437	317		June 13	28,629	14,657
Argentina	203,071	c/173,155	c/7,491	c/10,186	c/11,055	June 20	86,357	c/173,506
Union of South Africa d/ ..	22,457	30,120	86	257		June 13	7,431	4,757
Total	267,653	261,618					129,152	194,760
						Nov.-May	Nov.-May	
United States imports	349	1,262					316	801

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No.2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 27	81	60	May 84	May 63	May 61	May 34	June 60	June 32	43	31	57	46
Apr. 3	83	59	86	62	62	32	61	32	44	31	58	44
10	83	59	85	61	65	33	64	32	44	30	57	45
17	81	60	83	61	61	33	61	33	43	31	56	49
24	82	58	82	59	61	33	61	33	42	30	57	50
May 1	79	54	80	55	60	31	60	31	41	27	55	47
8	79	56	79	57	59	30	59	31	41	29	56	47
15	78	59	79	59	61	31	60	31	42	29	57	46
22	79	56	July 81	July 57	June 60	June 31	July 59	Aug. 32	41	28	56	44
29	78	55	80	56	58	29	58	31	40	27	56	43
June 5	80	55	81	57	59	30	58	31	40	26	53	38
12	81	56	81	56	59	31	58	32	39	27	52	39
19	76	57	76	56	55	30	54	31	36	26	49	40

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

GERMANY: Young pigs, brood sows and total hogs on hand
June 1, 1931, with comparisons

Date of census	Young pigs		Brood sows			Total hogs
	Under eight weeks	Eight weeks to six months	Six months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	
June 2, 1914	14,825		714	1,531	2,245	22,118
Dec. 1, 1927	4,379	9,910	504	1,218	1,722	22,899
June 1, 1928	4,936	9,557	707	1,150	1,857	20,187
Dec. 1, 1928	4,003	8,487	556	1,063	1,619	20,106
June 1, 1929	4,160	8,099	671	1,145	1,816	16,794
Sept. 1, 1929	5,373	8,290	652	1,208	1,860	19,604
Dec. 1, 1929	4,412	8,679	663	1,178	1,841	19,920
Mar. 1, 1930	5,012	8,555	722	1,229	1,951	18,649
June 1, 1930	5,091	9,173	876	1,356	2,232	19,804
Sept. 2, 1930	6,518	9,305	811	1,466	2,277	23,414
Dec. 1, 1930	5,440	10,002	673	1,496	2,169	23,363
Mar. 1, 1931	5,750	10,231	706	1,517	2,223	21,790
June 1, 1931 <u>a/</u>	6,000	10,400	700	1,700	2,400	22,500

Compiled from official sources, and cables from Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere at Berlin. a/ Preliminary.

COTTON: Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on June 26, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931							1930
	May			June				June
	15	22	a/28	5	12	19	26	29
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American								
Middling	10.67	10.38	9.73	9.69	9.63	9.63	11.01	15.69
Low Middling	9.75	9.47	8.82	8.78	8.72	8.72	10.09	14.09
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis	16.83	16.83	15.82	15.51	15.31	15.11	16.63	25.45
Upper	12.75	12.59	11.72	11.62	11.46	11.54	13.12	19.43
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara	10.56	10.28	9.73	9.59	9.53	9.53	10.91	14.27
São Paulo	10.56	10.28	9.73	9.59	9.53	9.53	10.91	14.27
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good) ...	8.27	7.95	7.62	8.01	7.79	7.73	8.94	10.65
Oomra #1, Fine	7.83	7.50	7.08	7.46	7.44	7.18	8.39	9.83
Sind (Fully good)	6.87	6.55	6.33	6.71	6.10	6.47	7.68	8.72
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	12.90	12.61	12.06	11.82	11.76	11.76	13.14	17.82
Mitafifi	14.70	14.70	13.69	13.18	13.18	13.69	14.70	19.77
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Sales b/								
American	12,250	14,750	9,990	12,250	11,500	16,500	15,250	8,830
Total, (All sorts)	40,000	39,000	14,000	21,000	24,000	29,500	33,000	19,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ Thursday prices. b/ For week ended on date given, in running bales, and subject to revision.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN: Production of Sakellaridis cotton,
1929-30 and 1930-31

District	1929-30	1930-31
	Bales	Bales
Gezira	84,000	55,000
Tokar	11,000	14,000
Kassala	17,000	12,000
Shambat and private estates	2,000	1,000
Total	114,000	82,000

Cotton Specialist P. K. Norris, Cairo, Egypt.

Figures for both years are preliminary.

Kantars converted to bales of 478 pounds net.

SUGAR (raw): Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

Countries report- ed in 1930-31 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 <u>b/</u>	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 (Prelim.)	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
BEET SUGAR NORTH AMERICA	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Canada.....	11,782	34,653	36,735	39,432	53,764	136.3
United States.....	655,000	1,175,000	1,141,000	1,094,000	1,298,600	118.7
Total North America	666,782	1,209,653	1,177,735	1,133,432	1,352,364	119.3
Europe, 14 countries previously reptd. <u>c/</u>	5,385,574	5,155,011	5,630,873	5,469,050	7,117,979	130.2
Belgium.....	278,837	296,234	303,213	273,426	306,894	112.2
France.....	807,887	956,389	999,249	1,010,848	1,310,512	129.6
Spain.....	115,727	215,420	237,476	244,018	318,499	130.5
Italy.....	208,675	312,311	432,908	496,135	470,745	94.9
Switzerland.....	3,784	7,578	7,738	6,760	6,300	93.2
Czechoslovakia.....	1,221,274	1,383,301	1,164,525	1,139,459	1,246,831	109.4
Yugoslavia.....	41,459	86,250	131,338	130,689	115,150	88.1
Bulgaria.....	4,376	43,266	30,071	40,800	60,205	147.6
Rumania.....	88,245	146,842	160,744	118,150	181,009	153.2
Total Europe (23)	8,155,838	8,602,602	9,098,135	8,929,335	11,134,124	124.7
Asia - Japan	<u>d/</u>	23,384	23,433	28,797	33,341	115.8
Australia.....	1,030	2,634	2,348	3,889	3,752	96.5
World total <u>e/</u> ...	8,823,650	9,838,273	10,301,651	10,095,453	12,523,581	124.1
CANE SUGAR						
Total 12 North & Central American countries & West Indies, previously reported <u>c/</u>	3,136,346	6,119,651	7,339,869	6,841,397	5,087,810	74.4
United States, La...	302,150	70,792	132,053	199,609	183,693	92.0
Porto Rico.....	361,974	748,677	586,761	866,110	783,374	90.5
Mexico	163,388	205,028 <u>f/</u>	201,831 <u>f/</u>	218,000 <u>f/</u>	263,000	120.6
Antigua.....	12,919	22,138 <u>f/</u>	12,258 <u>f/</u>	20,776 <u>f/</u>	9,000	43.3
Jamaica.....	23,856	59,843	64,549 <u>f/</u>	75,989 <u>f/</u>	62,272	81.9
St. Christopher....	13,252	21,776	15,371 <u>f/</u>	20,945 <u>f/</u>	15,700	75.0
Total North & Cen- tral America & West Indies (13)...	4,013,885	7,247,955	8,352,692	8,242,826	6,405,349	77.7
Europe & Asia (4) <u>c/</u>	4,371,407	6,893,737	7,117,953	7,243,170	7,731,263	107.6
South America, 6 coun- prev. reported <u>c/</u> ...	857,903	1,962,118	2,030,334	2,135,479	2,052,850	96.1
Paraguay.....	1,363	5,028	4,283 <u>f/</u>	6,425 <u>f/</u>	8,396	130.7
Ecuador.....	6,289 <u>f/</u>	22,305 <u>f/</u>	25,370 <u>f/</u>	21,008 <u>f/</u>	23,208	110.5
Total South America (8).....	865,555	1,989,451	2,079,987	2,162,912	2,084,454	96.4

Continued

SUGAR (raw): Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31 - Continued

Countries reported in 1930-31 <u>a/</u>	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 <u>b/</u>	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 (Prelim.)	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
CANE SUGAR, CONT'D	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Africa, 4 countries prev. reported <u>c/</u> ...	415,423	675,349	802,965	776,203	833,000	107.3
Reunion	41,653	f/ 55,084	f/ 42,211	f/ 56,243	f/ 55,572	98.8
Total Africa (5)	457,076	730,433	845,176	832,446	888,572	106.7
Oceania (2) <u>c/</u>	300,960	675,782	712,608	700,863	697,576	99.5
Total cane sugar countries (37) ...	10,008,883	17,537,358	19,108,416	19,182,217	17,867,214	93.1
Est. world total cane sugar <u>e/</u>	10,539,000	18,670,000	20,369,000	20,464,000	19,130,000	93.5
Total beet and cane sugar countries reporting (64) ...	18,832,533	27,375,631	29,410,067	29,277,670	30,390,795	103.8
Est. world total beet and cane sugar <u>e/</u>	19,363,000	28,508,000	30,671,000	30,559,000	31,654,000	103.6

Compiled from official sources and international Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated.

a/ Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Averages are for a five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period. Figures for Europe are estimates of production within present boundaries.

c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, May 18, 1931, pages 690-692.

d/ Included with cane sugar.

e/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

f/ Unofficial estimate.

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ARGENTINA: Production and distribution of dairy products, 1926 to 1930

Product and year	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
BUTTER				
1926	69,435	15	64,235	11,829
1927	64,323	3	46,808	17,517
1928	67,136	7	44,182	22,960
1929	61,474	2	37,547	23,929
1930	74,005	7	51,156	22,857
CHEESE				
1926	33,333	3,431	886	35,898
1927	35,660	3,228	1,224	37,664
1928	36,667	4,344	764	40,247
1929	34,118	4,001	794	37,325
1930	33,718	3,777	743	36,752
CASEIN <u>a/</u>				
1926	43,791	-	42,899	2,800
1927	29,498	-	31,219	859
1928	39,252	-	38,788	772
1929	37,099	-	36,621	699
1930	30,851	-	30,278	720

Office of Rural Economy and Statistics, Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

a/ Consumption is calculated to be about 550,000 pounds per year. The surplus is carried over to the following year.

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**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries,
July-May, 1929-30 and 1930-31**

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-May		May		May	
	1929-30	1930-31	1930	1931	1930	1931
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom.....	28,896	21,884	974	553	116	89
Netherlands.....	10,250	12,059	1,258	135	163	79
Belgium.....	5,921	6,733	207	1,335	2	3
France.....	2,088	6,636	61	1,464	a/	1
Italy.....	943	3,905	200	494	5	4
Greece.....	7,142	3,437	257	0	4	a/
Irish Free State.....	3,498	2,656	137	0	9	16
Germany.....	6,384	2,442	252	348	30	12
Denmark.....	2,593	2,304	0	8	50	32
Norway.....	1,669	1,627	0	0	24	32
Finland.....	1,464	1,280	0	0	48	20
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus..	350	153	0	0	3	2
Sweden.....	643	143	0	0	4	1
Other Europe.....	1,990	933	0	0	11	10
Total Europe	73,831	66,192	3,346	4,533	469	301
Canada.....	14,141	11,212	1,263	2,028	8	5
Panama.....	5,562	3,862	278	a/	9	11
Cuba.....	5,271	4,305	6	4	107	74
Mexico.....	2,883	1,693	285	0	9	5
Haiti.....	989	1,011	0	a/	13	20
Brazil.....	3,297	3,913	a/	a/	83	34
Colombia.....	817	579	4	6	12	3
Peru.....	401	436	0	4	7	7
Japan.....	9,311	3,008	242	0	4	5
Kwantung.....	4,080	1,712	0	0	16	16
Hongkong.....	3,398	3,483	3	0	32	31
China.....	2,716	5,905	0	0	11	56
Phillippine Islands...	3,147	2,743	0	0	74	45
Other countries.....	10,922	9,475	6	26	162	176
Total exports.....	140,771	119,529	5,433	6,406	1,016	789
Total imports.....	11,301	17,712	1,224	1,067	a/	a/
Total reexports.....	72	20	14	0	1	a/
Net exports.....	129,542	101,837	4,223	5,339	1,017	789

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 20, 1929-30 and 1930-31
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 20, 1930 and 1931

Commodity	July 1 - June 20		Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	86,362	76,221	599	4,038	2,055	2,028
Wheat Flour b/	58,571	53,303	321	1,123	207	583
Rye	2,538	170	--	--	--	--
Corn	8,938	2,520	8	9	1	12
Oats	4,615	859	--	4	5	--
Barley a/	21,278	10,212	54	90	45	420
	Jan. 1 - June 20					
	1930	1931				
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides	65,198	41,535	1,204	936	1,295	1,412
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides	62,207	22,300	871	1,131	563	604
Lard	348,242	303,176	9,083	8,326	7,458	7,625
Pickled pork	16,131	7,598	141	130	119	286

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 295,000 bushels, flour 67,000 barrels, from San Francisco barley 420,000 bushels, rice 40,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments July 1 to & incl. June 20	
	1928-29	1929-30	June 6	June 13	June 20	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America a/	540,496	316,928	9,723	6,444	7,798	310,536	361,234
Canada, 4 markets b/ ..	458,649	193,380	7,262	5,773	4,879	185,851	266,839
United States	162,443	149,819	5,161	2,262	2,611	146,933	129,524
Argentina	215,292	165,048	4,512	4,670	5,489	162,782	115,571
Australia	110,868	64,066	3,872	3,112	3,512	63,720	140,720
Russia	8	5,672	592	48	176	5,672	92,396
Danube & Bulgaria c/ ..	2,712	16,384	336	288	130	18,264	14,840
British India	d/1,064	1,832	0	8	56	568	5,792
Total e/	870,440	571,930	18,840	14,570	17,191	561,542	730,553
Total European ship. a/	693,829	479,608	16,120	--	--	445,392	579,180
Total ex-European shipments a/	217,644	138,960	3,016	--	--	133,912	160,912

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels; for 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Broomhall's.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	June 26, 1930	June 18, 1931	June 25, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	33.00	23.25	24.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ...	29.18	23.58	22.86
Berlin, 1a quality	30.25	26.14	25.49
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	31.72	25.86	25.31
Dutch, unsalted	31.94	25.64	25.75
New Zealand	29.66	23.90	23.58
New Zealand, unsalted	32.15	24.76	24.77
Australian	29.11	22.92	22.48
Australian, unsalted	28.89	23.68	23.46
Argentine, unsalted	27.92	23.90	23.46
Siberian	28.46	21.73	21.08

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		June 25, 1930	June 17, 1931	June 24, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	56,084	76,104	66,598
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	12.91	9.40	8.97
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	11.23	10.53	10.66
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	7,206	8,541	5,255
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steem western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	10.97	9.50	9.78
American short cut green hams	"	22.48	16.51	16.51
American green bellies	"	18.68	14.12	14.12
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	22.59	13.47	13.04
Canadian green sides	"	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

Index

	Page		Page
Late cables.....	3	Grain, Cont'd:	
Crop and Market Prospects....	4	Prices (feed) principal	
-----		markets, June 19, 1931...	32
Agricultural exports:		Sowings, Russia, June 15,	
Index numbers, U.S. May, 1931..	14	1931.....	4, 27
Principal products, U.S. May, 1931..	20	Livestock number (hogs) Germany	
Agricultural imports:		June 1, 1931.....	12, 32
Principal products, U.S. May, 1931..	23	Meat (pork)	
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,		Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1931..	30
FOREIGN, JUNE 1931.....	15	Prices, foreign markets, 1931..	39
Almonds, production prospects, Med-		Oats:	
iterranean Basin, 1931.....	12	Area, world av. 1909-1913,.	
Barley:		an. 1928-1931.....	9, 30
Area, world av. 1909-1913...		Condition, Europe, June 15,	
an. 1928-1931.....	8, 30	1931.....	9
Condition, Europe, June 15, 1931..	8	Stocks, Canada, June 19, 1931..	9
Stocks, Canada, June 19, 1931..	9	Raisins, production prospects,	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		Mediterranean Basin, 1931...	11
1931.....	13, 39	Rye, area, world, av. 1909-13	
Corn:		an. 1928-1931.....	28
Area, world av. 1909-1913		Sugar, production, world av. 1909-	
an. 1928-1931.....	8, 30	1913, an. 1926-1931....	11, 34
Prices, U.S. & Argentina, June		Wheat:	
19, 1931.....	8	Area, world av. 1909-1913,	
Utilization for alcohol purposed,		an. 1928-1931.....	27
Southern Rhodesia, June 1931..	8	Conditions:	
Cotton:		Canada, June 30, 1931.....	4
Condition, Egypt, June 1, 1931..	10	Europe, June 1, 1931....	4
Exports, U.S. May, 1931.....	26	Foreign trade, U.S. June 20.	
Prices, Liverpool, June 26,		1931.....	5
1931.....	10, 33	Market conditions, Europe, June	
Production, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,		27, 1931.....	6
1930-31... ..	10, 33	Milling quotas, Europe, June	
Dairy products:		2, 1931.....	6
Production and distribution,		Prices, U. S. 1931.....	7, 29
Argentina, 1926-1930.....	13, 36	Production, 1931:	
Eggs, prepared:		France.....	5
Production prospects, China,		Germany.....	5
June 30, 1931.....	12	Italy.....	5
Grain:		Receipts and shipments, Canada,	
Exports, U.S. by weeks, 1931..	33	June 20, 1931.....	5
Movement (feed) principal.		Shipments, principal countries,	
countries, June 20, 1931...	31	June 20, 1931.....	36